

# THE SALT LAKE HERALD

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1	8,636,106	8,636
2	8,642,117	8,642
3	8,648,128	8,648
4	8,654,139	8,654
5	8,660,150	8,660
6	8,666,161	8,666
7	8,672,172	8,672
8	8,678,183	8,678
9	8,684,194	8,684
10	8,690,205	8,690
11	8,696,216	8,696
12	8,702,227	8,702
13	8,708,238	8,708
14	8,714,249	8,714
15	8,720,260	8,720
16	8,726,271	8,726
17	8,732,282	8,732
18	8,738,293	8,738
19	8,744,304	8,744
20	8,750,315	8,750
21	8,756,326	8,756
22	8,762,337	8,762
23	8,768,348	8,768
24	8,774,359	8,774
25	8,780,370	8,780
26	8,786,381	8,786
27	8,792,392	8,792
28	8,798,403	8,798
29	8,804,414	8,804
30	8,810,425	8,810
31	8,816,436	8,816
32	8,822,447	8,822
33	8,828,458	8,828
34	8,834,469	8,834
35	8,840,480	8,840
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45	8,900,590	8,900
46	8,906,601	8,906
47	8,912,612	8,912
48	8,918,623	8,918
49	8,924,634	8,924
50	8,930,645	8,930
51	8,936,656	8,936
52	8,942,667	8,942
53	8,948,678	8,948
54	8,954,689	8,954
55	8,960,700	8,960
56	8,966,711	8,966
57	8,972,722	8,972
58	8,978,733	8,978
59	8,984,744	8,984
60	8,990,755	8,990
61	8,996,766	8,996
62	9,002,777	9,002
63	9,008,788	9,008
64	9,014,799	9,014
65	9,020,810	9,020
66	9,026,821	9,026
67	9,032,832	9,032
68	9,038,843	9,038
69	9,044,854	9,044
70	9,050,865	9,050
71	9,056,876	9,056
72	9,062,887	9,062
73	9,068,898	9,068
74	9,074,909	9,074
75	9,080,920	9,080
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78	9,098,953	9,098
79	9,104,964	9,104
80	9,110,975	9,110
81	9,116,986	9,116
82	9,122,997	9,122
83	9,128,008	9,128
84	9,134,019	9,134
85	9,140,030	9,140
86	9,146,041	9,146
87	9,152,052	9,152
88	9,158,063	9,158
89	9,164,074	9,164
90	9,170,085	9,170
91	9,176,096	9,176
92	9,182,107	9,182
93	9,188,118	9,188
94	9,194,129	9,194
95	9,200,140	9,200
96	9,206,151	9,206
97	9,212,162	9,212
98	9,218,173	9,218
99	9,224,184	9,224
100	9,230,195	9,230

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Largest Daily and Sunday circulation in Salt Lake proved by investigation.  
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## SMOOT ON SUGAR.

Utah wants a duty on sugar, and wants it as high as the lawmakers will put it. So far Senator Smoot has his constituents with him regardless of party lines in this day of tariff favors; but when the senator takes up the cause of the sugar trust as a side issue he is crowding his constituents pretty hard, because most of them have mighty little use for trusts of any kind.

The records show that the sugar trust has been able to earn plethoric dividends under any kind of a tariff or no tariff; its adaptability is one of its commercial advantages. When it couldn't wipe out the best sugar establishments, it got many best sugar establishments. In good times or bad, under Democratic or Republican administrations, the sugar trust has been like Tennyson's brook, going on forever. Recently it paid the government some millions of duty it had evaded by means of fraudulent scales, and it is in line for further prosecution at the hands of the department of justice.

Under the circumstances it would occur to the wise man that the duty on sugar as a subject of debate might be imperiled by confusing it with the defense of the trust; that Senator Smoot had ample grounds for his argument in behalf of the tariff without getting it mixed up with a plea for what has been one of the most unpopular of the monopolies of the country.

## GROSS INGRATITUDE TO NORTH.

It hardly seems right that S. D. N. North should be forced out of his position as head of the census bureau just when he was getting in shape to have a good time. There was nothing small about North or his ideas. Although he was the head of a bureau nominally under the secretary of the department of commerce, he had gathered the impression that he was a bigger man than the secretary and was responsible only to the president. Indeed there were indications that he considered himself indispensable.

Now when any man thinks he is the only one who can hold a particular job he is due for trouble, whether he is the head of a steel trust or just a plain janitor. Even kings have been known to suffer because they had such a delusion, and history is full of the records of derelicts wrecked on the same notion. Mr. Nagle of St. Louis, the secretary, thought North was wrong and he proved it. The president was given his choice of North or Nagle, and St. Louis won.

Mr. North, it will be remembered, is the astute gentleman who served with the tariff committee in the formation of the Dingley schedules and at the same time drew salary from the New England woolen manufacturers for looking after their tariff interests. So well did he combine his private and public employ that the wool men gave him an honorarium of \$10,000 in recognition of his services while working with the tariff committee. The correspondence, published not so very long ago, raised something of a scandal, but the administration apparently thought this dual service was all right, for it rewarded him with the appointment as census director, one of the best jobs in Washington. Having thus approved him officially, it seems grossly unjust to now throw him out the window, but perhaps his old friends the woolen manufacturers will take care of him for services rendered. They certainly ought to.

## PREACHERS AND PEOPLE.

One of the prominent speakers at the Presbyterian general assembly asked why the number of students in theological seminaries is decreasing, though other professional schools show gains.

To the lay member a partial explanation of the situation is offered by a symposium in a recent number of the Outlook. In this it is shown that one of the most influential seminaries in the Presbyterian church gives a third of the student's whole time to theology and apologetics—one-fifth to Hebrew, one-seventh to Greek, while the study of social problems is allotted only one-sixteenth of the time required by the whole course.

As one of the contributors writes: "Theological students spend considerable time studying about the social life of the Israelites, the Jebusites, the Hiv-

ites, and the Hittites, and when they become our ministers they preach about these most interesting people who lived several thousand years ago. But when a man studies into the social life of the Pittsburghites, or the Brooklynites, or the Chicagoites, and preaches about precisely the same phases of life that he discusses when he talks about these people of old," he is often reminded that he might better preach the "simple gospel." It is very much easier to get the facts concerning the Chicagoites than it is to secure them with reference to the Amalekites, and the Chicagoites need our attention very much more, because the Amalekites have been a long time dead."

One of the great questions in the churches today is the failure to get the working classes to attend worship. Isn't it barely possible that the outline of studies quoted here may explain this failure, in part at least? The simple gospel of Christ can certainly be proclaimed and illustrated by present social conditions in this country quite as effectively as if illustrated by the social life of the Israelites or Jebusites. It is, of course, safer to discuss the sins of David or the oppression of the Romans than it would be to talk publicly about the sins of some present-day ruler or fight the oppression of some one known of men and still living. But in Calvin's day or Luther's, in Cromwell's time, even in Wesley's, the ministers of the Christian religion did not hesitate to rebuke those in high places or point the inevitable punishment that would follow individual and national violations of the moral law.

Doubtless the youth of the land have been drawn away from the spiritual life by the desire for money, just as the whole people have; but the example of the men who lead in church affairs, the constantly increasing tendency of the churches to ignore the real social problems that confront them, must have had a share in the unwillingness of young men to enter upon a service hampered by restrictions that prevent the full expression of opinion on the gravest questions that demand a present solution. In a calling that is poorly paid, that commands tremendous personal sacrifice, there must be a very close relation between the pastor and the common people to compensate for the sacrifice; and that relation does not exist, cannot exist so long as the churches are unwilling to discuss fearlessly the things that most concern the masses.

## SPEAKING WITH SPIRITS.

While the scientists of the United States are considering the possibility of signaling to Mars, possibly for the purpose of getting data on the canal system of the neighboring planet and settling the controversy over our private ditch down on the Isthmus of Panama, William T. Stead has opened an office in London "for the purpose of facilitating communication between those who love each other but are temporarily divided by the grave."

Mr. Stead once established a matrimonial bureau, which did not prove a pronounced success, such agencies of human happiness being of the earth earthy, but his latest venture is certain to attract thousands of persons who believe the veil can be lifted and that sooner or later we shall be able to gain a view of what lies beyond. People in all ages of which records have come down to us have sought the unknowable, and many minds have been hopelessly wrecked in the attempt to solve the mysteries of life and death. Mr. Stead's latest effort consists in employing "trustworthy" mediums to transmit messages back and forth between those who have been left on earth and the loved ones who have gone before. It is spiritualism, nothing more or less. Every so often we have "manifestations" and there is a rush of the weary in heart to the seances. The tricks and deceptions of the mediums have been exposed so that men marvel at the number of persons who are taken in.

Mr. Stead's mediums, of course, will not be of that class who read the stars, tell all about your past, present and future and wind up by putting you in communication with the spirit land. They will be men and women who have worked themselves up to that point where they actually believe they are the connecting links between the two worlds, and those who have the necessary faith that they can converse with the dead will converse with them or become convinced that they are conversing with them, which amounts to the same thing so far as the individual is concerned. "If you believe you are saved, you are saved," is a church axiom. It's a mere matter of faith. Mr. Stead has been active in many directions, but now that he has taken up spiritualism in earnest it will probably occupy his mind for the balance of his life, at the end of which, like every one else who has yielded up the ghost, he will know all about it without the use of a medium.

Having once worked in the missionary field, Senator Smoot is able to "duck" the verbal missiles hurled in his direction by irate senators. A shower of brickbats would not prevent him from posing as the intellectual giant of the finance committee. Aldrich knows, but Smoot has faith.

Thunderous applause greeted King Edward as he led the winner past the grand stand after the Derby. Richard Croker was the star performer at Keno last year and got nary a cheer. Racing in England is a sort of society event.

So much race track wisdom and so little horse sense was never displayed before. It does not take long to make the best of us believe we know all about

## INGENUITY OF SMUGGLERS

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

When the Sugar Trust succeeds in evading the payment of something like \$2,000,000 in tariff duties, it is natural that public attention should be directed to the practice of smuggling, which is as old as tariffs on imports, and which appears to have reached its greatest perfection in the practice of smuggling. By tampering with the scales at the New York custom house, the sugar trust succeeded in getting into the country, from 1901 to 1907, duty-free, merchandise on which there should have been paid a tariff amounting to a million and a quarter of dollars. The government claims that on account of the device known as the "seventeen holes and the iron hook," it was defrauded on shipments of sugar reaching as far back as 1897, thus making the total unpaid duties reach two millions and upwards. The trust has made restitution of a million and a quarter, after suit, and criminal prosecutions are to follow.

If the inventive faculty applied to discovering methods of evading customs duties had been employed devising useful appliances for the benefit of man, the industrial revolution of the world would have been far greater. Women are born smugglers. The proverbial mystery which surrounds the dress of a woman, in so far as the masculine mind is concerned, would make it possible for her to carry out every plan she laid to evade the customs officers with diamonds, jewelry and lace, were it not that female inspectors are employed at all the leading stores. It is hard to get a man understand that smuggling is criminal, and the customs people say that it is impossible to bring the mind and conscience of a woman to a realization of this fact.

The officials relate a story told by a minister of a Maine town. He resided with one of his parishioners, a widow, who remarked on one day that she was going across the border to a town in Canada to purchase winter outfits for her children. The minister chanced to meet her as she returned, and as she did not carry any packages, was surprised to hear her say that she had bought the children's clothing. His parishioner thereupon proceeded to show him her under-skirt, in which there were a dozen pockets, of goodly size, containing suits for all the children, and other things besides. The clergyman remonstrated with his landlady for violating the law. At this she replied, "God bless the law, widows to buy where they can buy the cheapest."

Several years ago a little hunchbacked man trotted down the gang-plank of a steamer at the New York docks. He was a good-natured looking chap and several customs inspectors frequently stopped the races made hold to ask him to be allowed to touch his hump, in order that they might have a look at it. The following day the anger and nervousness displayed by the little man aroused the suspicions of the officials, and they proceeded to search the afflicted stranger. Indeed, they removed the hump, which was found to consist of three porous boxes, each of which was a tissue paper package containing several hundred articles of jewelry, valued at thousands of dollars. The officials were never able to decide whether the howls of the smuggler while the hump was being removed were due to grating nails for chaffin or physical pain. This man had made twenty-seven smuggling trips across the Atlantic, sometimes employing one method of evading the law and sometimes another.

It was charged that he had shipped the body of his old mother from Europe, with the coffin containing much jewelry on which duty should have been paid, but he indignantly denied the charge, and said it was the body of his brother which he had shipped, and confessed that he had placed on the dead man's fingers forty-two rings which would have borne thousands of dollars of revenue had the customs people found them.

One of the most celebrated smugglers with whom the customs officials have had to deal was a man named Lasar, who, up to a few years ago, made the custom of customs laws his profession. His chief accomplice was a woman, who would meet him at Montreal when he came over from Liverpool with smuggled diamonds. She, too, wore a petticoat of many pockets, and in these she would secrete the packages of stones and run the gauntlet of the inspectors at the border. Lasar smuggled hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of diamonds, first and last, and when he was caught, he was found to be selling them, it was proved, to eminently respectable dealers in New York.

He did not always employ a woman as accomplice. On one occasion, while on deck of a steamer from Liverpool to New York, he encountered a nursemaid who was giving a baby a nap. He felt that he was much attracted to the child, and the day before the steamer reached New York he gave the baby a rattle. But when the steamer had landed its passengers, a customs inspector observed Lasar exchanging the baby's rattle for a hammer. An examination of the toy which Lasar had taken from the child showed that it was a rattle, and that it contained thousands of dollars' worth of diamonds. On one trip across on a Montreal steamer Lasar formed the acquaintance of a bride couple from New York, and by the time they had reached Montreal their acquaintance had ripened sufficiently to permit him to request the couple to permit him to take them to a man in New York whose address he gave. He assured the pair the articles were of little value, but that they were of great importance to him, and that he was not to allow the customs inspectors at the border to see them, as to do so might occasion delay and embarrassment. The result was the pair were taken into custody, owing probably to their guilty appearance, and the groom actually languished in jail for about a month before he could establish the fact that he was only a smuggler's victim and not a guilty principal.

Some years ago the customs officers at the game, and kerpunk go the dollars which should have been divided between the grocer and the butcher.

Senator Rayner impaled a few minnows and harpooned a shark or two during his latest speech on the tariff. Ridicule is a mighty weapon, and in this case was in the hands of a master.

The Americans who went over to Scotland to participate in the amateur golf championship games have been eliminated to a man. That's what they get for tackling the game on its native heath.

A New York newspaper correspondent whacked Senator Bailey over the head with an umbrella and lives to tell the tale. Perhaps the rest of us have unduly magnified the fighting inches of the Texan.

Those three unlucky wights, the Castellane children, have been the subject of another decision handed down by the French courts. It is not probable they will ever rise up and call their parents blessed.

Jack Johnson says Jim Jeffries is too old and too fat to fight. The colored person seems to require taking down a peg or two.

There is talk of running Roosevelt for mayor of New York. He tried it once before and was tail-end.

King Corn and former King Cotton are receiving scant attention in Washington just now.

That coalition in the Illinois legislature smells of the stockyards.

New York received a tip to the effect that a certain man and his wife were en route to New York with diamonds. The pair were questioned closely by the inspectors when the steamer landed, but it was impossible to elicit anything like a confession. Finally, the two were separated, and in a few minutes the wife was told her husband had confessed that she had the diamonds. She broke into tears, removed her hat, took the pins from her hair coiled on her head, and when the mass dropped down there lay revealed a chamois bag which was found to contain diamonds of great value.

Laces bear a heavy duty and many attempts are made to smuggle them. Not long ago a woman, who reached New York on a steamer from France, was found to have her body and legs swathed in the most costly lace—hundreds of yards of them. She said she put on the laces to protect her garments against the New York dressmakers are much given to the habit of coming back from Paris wearing a costume of garments beneath their street dress that the slenderest of young things have all the plumpness of middle age.

A Chicago man who was searched by customs officers at New York was found to have in his shoes forty-two gold chains, and diamonds and forty-two pairs of socks. Garters of his own design had given way, and the diamonds, being allowed to descend into his shoe, made them in a manner that aroused the suspicions of the officials.

Cassie Chickrick, the woman whose operations in "filmming finance" attracted universal attention a few years ago, is said to have smuggled \$200,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry through the custom house at New York. Once she was detected, but was allowed to make restitution of the duties. She always made her trips abroad in company with her son and daughter. She is said to have sold her goods to dealers in Pittsburgh and Cleveland.

Smuggling in bulk, that is, the method of landing an entire cargo at some obscure spot, and getting it thence into the commerce of the country, is no longer practised, according to the officials. The revenue cutter service, employed by practically every country with a seacoast, has put a stop to this method of beating the customs. It was a much more picturesque method of smuggling of smuggling, and furnished the subject of much stirring fiction. While it is not possible to have a revenue cutter to guard every possible landing place a smuggler might choose, the little vessels are on the move so constantly and are so nearly ubiquitous that it is impossible for the smuggler to tell whether one of the craft is not watching the very spot he may have decided on as the one at which to land his contraband.

Smuggling men have become a more or less general practice since the enactment of the Chinese exclusion law. Many Chinese have paid as high as \$2,000 the usual way in which it is accomplished is for the smuggler, generally an ex-railroad man, to make up a party of Celestials and standing in a freight car standing in the yards at Vancouver or some Mexican town. The customs seal on the staple holding the car doors together—the smugglers always make use of a car which has been sealed—is left intact, although the staple is removed, frequently by taking off the nuts which hold it, this being done in some manner not fully understood. It occurs sometimes that the Chinamen have to remain in their quarters for days, and it has happened more than once that a dead Chinaman has been found when the car was finally opened.

Airships may revolutionize smuggling, but the officials do not greatly fear the use of the air as a field for violation of the customs laws. "We shall have airships by the time the smugglers get them," they say, "and we shall be able to patrol the air as well as the land if it becomes necessary."

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## SOCIETY

Mrs. W. W. Armstrong was the hostess yesterday at a beautifully appointed bridge luncheon at her home in the Stauffer apartments, when over thirty of her friends were entertained. The guests were seated at eight small tables and remained there for the game following the luncheon. The decorations were of spring flowers, hawthorn and snowballs forming the main part. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. T. R. Woodbridge and Miss Rookledge. Prizes were won by Mrs. George W. Moore, Mrs. Lester D. Freed, Mrs. A. C. Ewing, Mrs. W. H. Cunningham, Mrs. W. D. Donohoe, Mrs. J. T. Keith, Mrs. John W. Delahoe and Miss Cosgriff.

Mrs. Jay Rogers entertained again yesterday at a bridge tea at her home, seven tables of the game enjoying her hospitality. The house was bright with the simple and lovely flowers again, and at the tea following the game Mrs. Wallace Bransford and Mrs. Elbridge Thomas poured tea and coffee, and Miss Marjorie Bradley and Miss Katherine Adams assisted. The prize winners were Mrs. C. Travis, Roy Brown, Mrs. John B. Daly, Mrs. Sam Porter and Mrs. Charles Reed.

Invitations were issued yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. John J. Daly for the marriage of their daughter, Eudora Chambers, to Mark W. Lillard. The marriage will take place on the evening of June 9 at 8 o'clock, and the ceremony will be performed in St. Mary's cathedral, the first event of the kind to take place there. The ceremony will be followed by a large reception at the Daly home, 319 East Brigham street.

O. J. Salisbury and his friend, Irving Armstrong, left last evening on the limited for Los Angeles. Other Salt Lake residents who have already gone for the McGilvray-Salisbury marriage next week, besides the groom's mother, Mrs. Salisbury, his sister, Mrs. L. B. McCormick, and his brother, Walker, are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Judge, Mrs. Mary Judge and her daughter, Miss Judge; Mrs. Arthur H. Bird and her sisters, the Misses Anna and Genevieve McCormick, and D. C. Jackling.

The standing committees of the Ladies' Literary club for this year were appointed by the new board of directors on Tuesday last as follows, the first of each being the chairman: House committee, Mrs. Lafayette Hanchett, Mrs. R. E. McCaughy and Mrs. H. C. Hoffman; entertainment committee, Mrs. G. F. Stiehl, Mrs. J. C. Hooper, Mrs. Simon Black, Mrs. T. J. Wyche, Mrs. Fred Little, Miss Colburne, Miss Knowles, Mrs. Charles Bailey and Miss Tinsman; finance committee, Mrs. E. B. Critchew, Mrs. E. A. McGilvray and Mrs. W. A. Nelden; adding committee, Mrs. A. H. Bokrud and Mrs. G. V. Parmelee; library committee, Mrs. A. T. Vollmer and Mrs. Fisher Harris.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ivers entertained a party of friends last evening at a dinner at their home. Pink carnations were used for the decorations, and pink candles and shades added to the color effect. Covers were laid for nine.

Mrs. J. T. Finlen of Chicago will be here early in June to spend a part of



# KEITH O'BRIEN Co.

On Tuesday a demonstration of Nemo corsets under the direction of a lady representative from the factory

The success of the great sale of ladies' suits, dresses, three-piece dresses, costumes, kimonos and silk skirts is demonstrated, and it is still in force. All broken lines have been replenished and the stock is again as fresh and inviting as on the first day.

Hundreds of Half Prices

Come in—we urge you, for we know you will be delighted with the values



## \$3.20 Women's Oxfords

A special purchase of Oxfords in tans or blacks—all leathers.

They are all splendid styles and lasts. See our window for styles. Buttons, Bluchers and lace.

# TODAY AND SATURDAY

# SALE

## of MILLINERY

WANTED—Three more expert hat trimmers; also highly experienced salesladies.

**Meheby's** 156 Main St.

Furs Stored

the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Ivers. James Ivers, Jr., will also be home this year after spending the past four years in Washington.

The Plate club held the last meeting of the year yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Frank L. Parker on East Brigham street. The final prize was awarded to Mrs. J. M. Moore.

Mrs. Joel Nibley, Miss Margaret Werner, Miss Alice Nibley and Miss Veda Beebe made up a party of friends who went to Provo yesterday to be guests of Miss Chloe Smoot for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Weir will be home tonight, probably from a stay of a few weeks in Denver.

Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Thomason and Miss Gale left Fort Douglas yesterday for their new home at Missoula, Mont.

Miss Angie Holbrook of Provo is in town visiting her sister, Mrs. Bines W. Dixon, at No. 26 Kensington.

Miss Afton Young entertained her luncheon club on Wednesday at her home.

Mrs. M. B. Whitney and Mrs. Hal W. Brown will entertain today at a bridge tea at the Whitney home for Mrs. E. A. Wall.

Dr. W. G. B. Terrell will leave early in the week for a stay of a few weeks in St. Louis on business.

The Young family, all the descendants of the late Brigham Young, will hold the annual reunion on the evening of Tuesday, June 1.

The girls of the senior kindergarten class of the university will hold their class day exercises this evening in the kindergarten rooms.

Mrs